

The Illinois Intelligencer.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace,....Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

NO. 13]

STATE OF ILLINOIS, NOVEMBER 23, 1967

[VOL. CXLIX.

*** This is a simulated edition of the Illinois Intelligencer, a newspaper published at Kaskaskia, Ill., during the closing territorial and early statehood days. Typography and makeup follow that of the original Illinois Intelligencer as closely as possible.

Statehood

*Democracy Expanded Rapidly
Into Illinois as Rangers
Curbed Indian Menace*

INFLATED COUNTING CHARGED

*Petition to Congress Resulted
In Admission to Union
As the 21st State*

Neither Spanish feudalism, French imperialism nor English colonialism was able to maintain itself in the Mississippi valley, that vast and lush domain which stretches from the Alleghenies to the Rockies, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Its development awaited the coming of a democratic people; unencumbered with defunct political philosophies and systems which had their roots in the middle ages.

George Rogers Clark, a 27-year old Virginian who had won fame as an Indian fighter in Kentucky, persuaded Patrick Henry, the Revolutionary War governor of the Old Dominion, to let him undertake the conquest of that British-held area lying west of the Alleghenies and north of the Ohio river to the Great Lakes. With a meager force of approximately 100 men, Clark captured Kaskaskia and Vincennes and maintained control of a large territory until the Revolutionary War ended. As a consequence, Britain, in acknowledging the freedom of 13 of its Atlantic Coast colonies, ceded what now constitutes the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan and that part of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi river to the new-born nation.

In the wake of that war there came to Illinois many whose democratic beliefs had been established by the oratory of Henry, the writings of Tom Paine and the philosophical expressions of Thomas Jefferson which he so eloquently expressed in the Declaration of Independence.

In the four decades following the Revolutionary War these pioneers, largely from Southern states, established homes in the wilderness, fought with the Indians and sometimes with the British out of Canada and, meanwhile, began laying the foundations of democratic government.

What is now the State of Illinois was incorporated in the Northwest Territory of the United States in 1787. With the admission of Ohio to the Union in 1803 Illinois, and the remainder of the Northwest Territory constituted what was designated as Indiana Territory. In 1809 Illinois, along with what is now Wisconsin and that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi River, became a territory of the second class. The name Illinois, long removed from the maps while the area was included in the Northwest and Indiana territories, was now restored. Also, Illinois Territory was to have a governor of its own. President Monroe appointed Ninian Edwards as the first governor of Illinois Territory.

Edwards was chief justice of the Kentucky court of appeals at the time of his appointment. Nathaniel Pope, who, along with Edwards, was to have an active role in Illinois politics for many years to come, was appointed territorial secretary, a position with considerable authority.

At the time, the population of the new territory was estimated at 12,000, an increase of approximately 10,000 over that at the time of Clark's conquest. Nine years later, when Illinois petitioned for admis-

sion to the Union, it had difficulty in finding the requisite 40,000 within its borders.

Edwards, Maryland-born and a graduate of Pennsylvania's Dickinson College, was rated as a good administrator who quickly set up the machinery of territorial government, managing, somehow, to placate with his appointments two contending political elements; elements founded in that day on personality cults rather than the party system which had yet to emerge.

Edwards' regime was plagued by an Indian revolt led by Tecumseh until William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana territory, defeated the Indians at the Battle of Tippecanoe, a victory which led to his election as president in the hard cider campaign whose slogan was Tippecanoe (as Harrison became known) and Tyler too.

As a consequence of Indian unrest and sporadic uprisings, in Illinois as well as elsewhere along the frontier, Congress made provision for ten companies of mounted rangers, four of which were raised in Illinois. The Illinois companies, which were, in effect, the forerunner of the national guard, were part-time soldiers who left their farms and other work to fight Indians when necessary. The early captains of the Illinois companies were Samuel Whiteside, William B. Whiteside, James B. Moore and Jacob Short. The exploits of these captains and the men they led became legendary in the annals of Illinois. Without them, there would have been even less security on the frontier. They brought what law and order it was possible to establish in that day.

Subsequently, five additional independent companies were established along the lower Wabash, companies led by Willis Hargrave, William McHenry, Nathaniel Journey, Thomas E. Craig and William Boon. These captains and the men they led are too little honored in Illinois history.

It was in this pre-statehood era that the Fort Dearborn massacre occurred, the bloodiest episode of its kind in Illinois history. Many Illinois Indians of the day—the War of 1812—sided openly with the British. Without the Rangers—nonexistent in sparsely settled northern Illinois—the carnage at Fort Dearborn might have been re-enacted at many other settlements.

In 1812, Congress granted a petition from the Illinois legislature to advance the territory to second grade, a necessary preliminary to statehood. This step gave Illinoisans greater control over their own destinies; more representative government was instituted. As stated by John Moses, an early Illinois historian: "It will be noted that none of them (the members of the first elected territorial legislature)

were lawyers; all, however, had been enrolled as their country's defenders."

A territory of the second grade was entitled to a delegate in congress; a delegate who could engage in debate but not vote. Shadrach Bond, who afterwards became the first governor of Illinois as a state, was elected delegate.

Peace was restored along the frontier; Illinois and other mid-west rangers, aided, in some instances, by federal troops, having accomplished the job soon after the War of 1812 was concluded.

As a consequence, more settlers came to the territory; new settlements were established, new towns and villages founded and new counties established. But the bulk of the population continued to be found in Egypt, as the southern third of Illinois was to become known. Much was accomplished in preparing the territory for statehood. Territorial banks were established; judicial circuits were begun. Illinois, under the French, exported foodstuffs. During American territorial days that export increased, for Illinois possessed soils which yield bountiful crops even when agricultural methods were little more than primitive.

By 1816 emigration from eastern states had commenced. But southern and central Illinois remained the magnet; northern Illinois, except for Galena and a small cluster of trappers' homes around Fort Dearborn, which had been restored after its destruction at the time of the massacre, was still predominately Indian country.

At its January, 1818, session, the Territorial Legislature, meeting in Kaskaskia, adopted a resolution directing its delegate in Congress, then Nathaniel Pope, to present a petition asking Congress to permit the people of Illinois to organize a state government.

This action had been inspired by a vigorous campaign for statehood conducted in *The Western Intelligencer* (later named *The Illinois Intelligencer*) by its editor, Daniel Pope Cook, a lad who had yet to reach his 21st birthday. Cook County, now the state's most populous, was named after him in 1833.

Pope followed his instructions. With unusual rapidity, owing, probably, to Pope's parliamentary skill, the various steps essential to statehood were taken by Congress.

First, Pope, knowing Illinois did not have the requisite 60,000 population, induced Congress to lower the requirement to 40,000. Then the enabling act was introduced. That, after various amendments, was passed and became law April 18, 1818.

A census was required. It was taken and to the dismay of the sponsors of statehood the first tally fell short by approxi-

[Continued on second page]

VANDALIA

**Culture of Capital Was Sparked
by James Hall, Editor
Of The Intelligencer**

Illinois experienced its first literary flowering in Vandalia during the years it was state capital, 1820-39. Vandalia's cultural circle centered on one man, James Hall, who was lawyer, circuit attorney, judge, and state treasurer—and also author, poet, critic, and newspaper and magazine editor. In his immediate period he was probably the foremost literary figure on the Western frontier.

James Hall was born in Philadelphia July 29, 1793. In 1820 he took a keelboat down the Ohio River to Shawneetown, where for seven years he practiced law, served as circuit judge, edited the *Illinois Gazette*, and wrote articles for the *Port Folio*, a national magazine. In February, 1827, the Illinois Legislature elected Hall state treasurer, a position he held four years during which time he lived in Vandalia.

Hall's first book was *Letters from the West*, published in London, England, in 1828. It assembled some of his *Port Folio* sketches and other articles about Illinois. More important was *Western Souvenir*, an early day giftbook that appeared by Christmas, 1828, on many an Illinois parlor table, alongside the Family Bible, Shakespeare, and *Pilgrim's Progress*. *Western Souvenir* was edited by Hall and contained five of his stories. In it Mike Fink, the famous keelboatman and legendary character, appeared for the first time in print. Morgan Neville contributed "Last of the Boatman" in which he told of the robust life of the brawling riverman. It was recently reprinted from Hall's book in *Half Horse, Hall Alligator*, a collection of Mike Fink tales by Franklin J. Meine and Walter Blair.

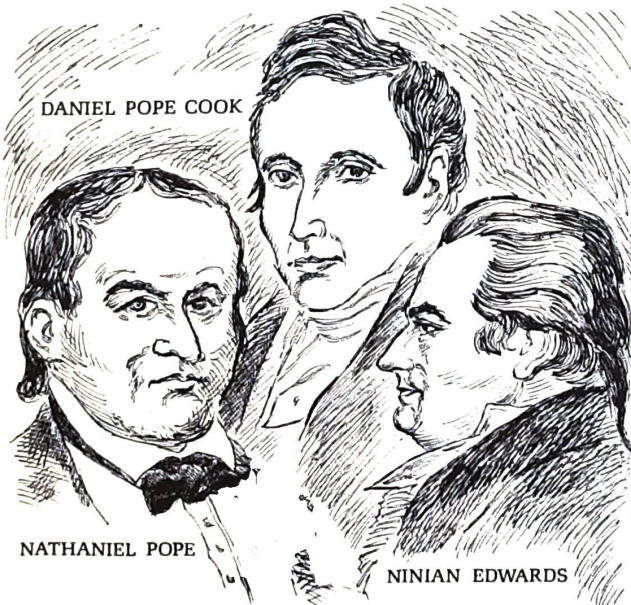
In January, 1829, Hall purchased a half interest in *The Illinois Intelligencer*, published by Robert Blackwell, state printer. Oldest and most influential newspaper in the state, it had been moved from Kaskaskia to Vandalia in 1820. In October, 1830, appeared the first issue of the *Illinois Monthly Magazine*, published in the Blackwell Printery, the two-story structure that housed *The Illinois Intelligencer*. Twenty-four numbers were issued until 1832. The second volume was printed in Cincinnati. In January, 1833, Hall moved to Cincinnati and continued publication to the end of 1835 as the *Western Monthly Magazine*. Hall is said to have written two-thirds of the material in the 48-page periodical, which contained news, editorials, essays, poetry, book reviews, and articles on contemporary affairs. Its features included "Hints to Emigrants," and "Notes on Illinois."

Legends of the West, perhaps Hall's most important book, was published in 1832. Some of his best tales are included in this volume. Hall was among the first to write about the American pioneer. His humorous and romantic tales retell many a story he had heard at cabin fireside or in bustling inn. He brings to life Pete Featherston, the drunken frontiersman; Samuel Monson, the Indian hater, and Timothy Tompkinson, the quack doctor, who seem the substance of folklore and legend.

Hall wrote editorials championing the cause of the Indian, and much of his verse romanticized the Indian—at a time when Indian troubles were not over in Illinois; the Black Hawk War was fought while Hall was editing *The Intelligencer*. Hall's poem "The Forest Chief" has for its subject an Indian saving a white child from harm. "The Indian Wife's Lament" concerns a suicide. "The Shawnee Warrior" tells of a valiant and fierce chieftain who hunted the elk and deer and sang war songs that chilled the heart of the white man.

James Hall has not been forgotten in Vandalia. In the Little Brick House, open to the public at 621 St. Clair Street, is

[Continued on third page]



THREE WHO LED ILLINOIS TOWARD STATEHOOD



Illinois Bell Telephone Co.

GLENWOOD SINGERS, from Glenwood High School, Chatham, sing and enact the song "Springfield Fair" for the television special "Illinois Sings," sponsored by the Illinois Bell Telephone Company. It will be broadcast over the state as an opening Sesquicentennial event on Monday, December 4.

Illinois Sings

"Illinois Sings," subtitled "A Sesquicentennial of History and Song," will be broadcast statewide as an opening event of the Illinois Sesquicentennial year on Monday, December 4, 1967. Governor Kerner will appear on the color telecast to introduce Chicago-born Ralph Bellamy, who will conduct a 9 to 10 p.m. historical tour of Illinois with the help of thirteen musical groups from the Prairie State. The television special is sponsored by Illinois Bell Telephone Company and was produced by WBKB-TV, Chicago. It will also be viewed on WICS-TV, Springfield; WICD-TV, Danville; WSIL-TV, Harrisburg; WHFB-TV, Rock Island; WIRL-TV, Peoria; WGEM-TV, Quincy; and WREN-TV, Rockford.

In preparation for more than a year, "Illinois Sings" is a music-filled visit to the landmarks of the state's heritage. Eleven Illinois locations are featured as talented young performers make the hour skip by with singing and dancing to the tune of the promise of our state and the pride of its people.

"Illinois Sings" was written by Richard Victor of WBKB-TV and Virginia Marmaduke of the Sesquicentennial Commission.

Musical groups featured include the Stephan Decatur High School Honor Choir, the Plainfield High School Grand Choir, the Glenwood High School Singers, the Quincy High School Clef-Dwellers, the Guildford High School Swedish Folk Dancers, New Trier High School's Louisiana Brass, the Richmond High School Band of Peoria and the Great Lakes Blue-jacket Choir.

Statehood

[Continued from first page]

mately 5,000. A recanvass was conducted and, so it was charged, by resort to various questionable procedures, that tally showed a few hundred more than the requisite 40,000.

Events continued to move rapidly. Congress accepted the return even though some members contended it was inflated.

On July 6, 1818, an election was held for delegates to a convention for the writing of a state constitution. That conven-

tion convened in Kaskaskia August 3 of the same year and completed its labors August 26. The document was forwarded to Washington for congressional approval which, after some controversy having mainly to do with the disputed population figure, was approved. The new Illinois constitution, which was not replaced until 1818, was modeled after those of Kentucky and Ohio.

On Dec. 3, 1818, Illinois became the 21st state in the Union, proclamation to that effect being made by President Monroe. An election for state officers was held in the interval.

Bond, who was the territory's first delegate to Congress, was elected governor; territorial Governor Edwards was elected to the U.S. Senate with Jesse B. Thomas, who had presided over the constitutional convention, as his colleague. In that day, U.S. Senators were chosen by state legislatures.

The destiny of the land discovered in 1673 by Joliet and Marquette, a land long subject to French and British rule, had been achieved.

In the succeeding 150 years Illinois was to play a major role in the affairs of the nation and to become one of the world's greatest industrial and agricultural complexes with a population approaching 11 million.

Although that century and a half has been replete with troubles and travail it has also been characterized by great accomplishments.



M.P.A.



J. W. (BILL) SCOTT
OBITUARY

Representative J. W. (Bill) Scott (Dem., 47th), a vice chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, died at his home in Bloomington October 8, 1967, at the age of 52. Services were held at the Second Presbyterian Church, Bloomington, October 11. He is survived by his widow Imogene; a son, Jefferson, and two daughters, Mrs. Jerry Vitton and Janene.



The following tribute to Bill Scott was expressed by Ralph G. Newman, chairman of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission:

Bill Scott was my friend for only ten years—I met him shortly after he was elected to his first term in the Illinois House of Representatives. Shortly afterward we were both appointed to the Civil War Centennial Commission and our close association in this enterprise developed a friendship that became deeper and more meaningful as time passed. He never pretended to be anything he wasn't. Not an intellectual in the ordinary definition of the term, he nevertheless respected certain activities and projects we proposed for the Civil War Centennial and was proud to be associated with Illinois' effort to make our commemoration of the Civil War meaningful and noble. He thoroughly enjoyed our contacts over the centennial period with such personalities as Adlai Stevenson, Allan Nevins, Bruce Catton and Clyde Walton. They in turn appreciated his refreshing honesty and sincerity. He always told the truth; if he couldn't he said nothing. His word was sacred and his promises were always kept. When the State began its plans for our 150th birthday celebration, Bill Scott introduced the legislation for the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission in the House of Representatives. His visits to Chicago were always a source of delight for his friends here. I remember with particular pleasure the occasion when I introduced him to Paddy Bauler. The two men were both similar and both shared with Abraham Lincoln an affinity for the common man.

I shall miss him; Illinois will miss him. He was a useful, decent, warm, honorable human being who though he probably never read it, believed completely in Lincoln's statement that "The better part of one's life consists of his friendships."



COOK

A Chicago Committee of 495 members for the Illinois Sesquicentennial has been named by Mayor Richard J. Daley. Chairman is Edward H. Weiss of Edward H. Weiss & Co., advertising agency at 360 North Michigan Avenue. Mayor Daley is honorary chairman, and all fifty aldermen of the Chicago City Council are members.

The Bud Billiken Parade and Picnic, held in August each year on Chicago's South Side under sponsorship of the *Chicago Daily Defender*, will have a Sesquicentennial theme in 1968, it is announced by John H. Sengstacke, publisher of the *Defender* and a member of the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission.

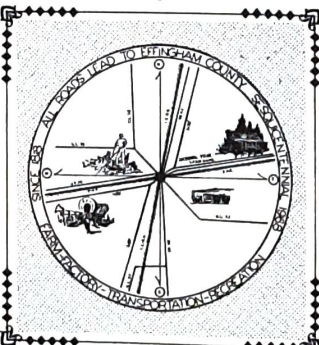
DuPAGE

Judge William J. Bauer, general chairman, and Helen D. Schmid, county coordinator, have rounded up a list of events definitely scheduled in DuPage County's communities: Addison, Lloyd Weston and Richard A. Jenisch in charge, Sesquicentennial Days, sponsored by Addison Jaycees, Sept. 11-15, to include a carnival, parade, square dances, planting of a time capsule, beard-growing contest, dedication of the library and Fullerton Avenue bridge, and an industrial fair. Bloomingdale, Mrs. Richard Johnson and Mrs. Wallace Geils in charge: "Illinois Under Four Flags," June 14-16; Red, White, and Blue Weekend, July 12-14; Old Settlers Weekend, August 9-11; History Weekend, including a pageant, Sept. 13-15. Glen Ellyn, Lee Hesterman, chairman: State Speed Skating Meet on Lake Ellyn, Jan. 7; Annual Jaycees Village Fair and Memorial Day parade, May 25-30; July 4 parade and all-day celebration at Lake Ellyn Park; Chamber of Commerce Sidewalk Sale and Art Show, August; Glenbard West High School Homecoming, October. Hinsdale, Robert O. Lewis, chairman, "Plank Road to Railroad—Heritage of Hinsdale" pageant, exhibits, and lectures, June 28-July 6; parade, carnival, street dance, box supper, sports, games, and band concert, July 4; Sesquicentennial edition of *Hinsdale Doings* newspaper. Itasca, Wesley Usher, chairman. Inaugural Ball at Itasca Country Club with TV hookup with Vandalia, October 5; library plans Sesquicentennial displays.

Lombard, Mrs. Paul Arndt, chairman, "Lombard Salutes the Illinois Sesquicentennial" will be the theme of the 1968 Lombard Lilac Festival, with special planting of tulips planned by Mitchell Katnik, park district superintendent, at Lilacia Park beginning May 19 with parade, coronation of the Lilac Queen, Lilac Festival Ball, Jaycee's carnival, and drum and bugle pageant. Oakbrook, Fred Hayes and Thomas H. Wason in charge, Volunteer Firemen's Horse Show, October 5 and 6; Christmas Decoration awards; West Chicago, Greg Heier, chairman: pageant "In Old Turner Junction, a Story of a Railroad Town," August 17, 24, 29, and 30; Chamber of Commerce carnival and fair, August 30, Sept. 1 and 2; Sesquicentennial 200-voice chorus to give spring, summer, and December concerts of patriotic and Illinois folk music.

EFFINGHAM

A countywide meeting at the courthouse in Effingham was addressed by S. A. Miller, Champaign, field representative for east-



EFFINGHAM COUNTY EMBLEM

ern Illinois for the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission. Effingham County co-chairmen Cliff Stevens and Sylvester Zerusen announced plans for a pageant during county fair week and a tour of the monastery at Teutopolis as additions to the county program. An Effingham County Sesquicentennial emblem has been designed by Lucile Reid Block.

FAYETTE

Harry Trouitt, chairman, has confirmed June 15 and 16, 1968, as dates for the 23rd District American Legion Convention Sesquicentennial parade. Robert Barker, program chairman, reports that displays will be on view at the library during the week of the convention and the Grand L'Vee to be held at the old State Capitol, Vandalia, June 22.

GALLATIN

Plans for the first-day issue of the Illinois Sesquicentennial stamp at Shawneetown were discussed at a Sept. 21 meeting. Luncheon at St. Mary's Church, Father John E. Stallings in charge, will precede ceremonies at the high school gymnasium where Senator Paul Simons will be speaker. Mrs. Opal Dietz is county chairman, assisted by Robert Dewnan, Joe Legaden III, and Mrs. Joe Hale, hospitality; Joe Hale, master of ceremonies; Keith Phillips, stamp issue; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Drene, flag raising; and Sam Denton, transportation.

GRUNDY

Directors of the Grundy County Historical Society offer three cash prizes for the portrayal of local county history in any medium. The awards will be made in conjunction with the Annual Town and Country Art Show sponsored by the Grundy County Home Extension Service in the spring of 1968. The Sesquicentennial prizes will be awarded to best paintings or other art mediums that are especially significant to local county history. The entries must conform to the art show rules, must be completed within the last year, and may qualify for additional prizes in the show.

HENRY

Gerald Pitt, secretary of the Henry County Farm Bureau, has been named chairman of the Sesquicentennial project of restoring a farm in the county as a historical display of methods used in the 1910-1920 era. A site has been chosen and he has named as committee chairman: Charles Sheesley, Orion, finance; Clyde Walters, Geneseo, publicity; Ed Hultling and Richard Bayless, Geneseo, co-chairmen of project; and Merrill Nystrom, Altona, and Mrs. James Terry, Geneseo, historical co-chairmen.

LASALLE

The 21st Annual Mendota Sweet Corn Festival in August, 1968, will be dedicated to the Illinois Sesquicentennial, according to Dan L. Dunlap, secretary-manager of the Mendota Chamber of Commerce. The festival includes coronation of a Sweet Corn Queen, street parades, a carnival midway with professional entertainers, and a corn-eating contest.

LOGAN

A night parade featuring a pageant on wheels will be the outstanding event of the Sesquicentennial program planned for Mount Pulaski for the July 4 weekend of 1968. Otto Ey and Frank Altman are co-chairmen in charge of the event.

MADISON

Edward Kane, chairman, set up committees and mapped assignments for the Sesquicentennial program at a meeting held October 17 in Edwardsville. A permanent float for use of the county in parades is being planned. Events include historical tours, pageants, a golf tournament, and a grade school poster contest.



The Illinois Intelligencer.



PUBLISHED BY THE ILLINOIS SESQUICENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
101 EAST ONTARIO STREET,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60611.

Publishers—Gov. Otto Kerner and Ralph G. Newman.

The Staff: Michael Sembrat, Assistant Publisher; Joyce Warshaw, Assistant Publisher; Milburn P. Akers, Editor; Don Russell, Managing Editor; Paul M. Angle, Historical Advisor; Larry Walters, General Correspondent; Jerry Warshaw, Art Director; Ver Lynn Sprague, State Activities Editor; S. A. Miller, Correspondent, Eastern Illinois; Rue Gene Starr, Correspondent, Southern Illinois; Paul Wayland, Correspondent, Western Illinois; Jack Branscom, Correspondent, Northern Illinois; Ann Coyne, Correspondent, Cook County.



OFFICIAL HISTORICAL DRAMA. "Make Her Wilderness Like Eden", has been completed by Dr. Christian Moe, left, of Southern Illinois University. The official Sesquicentennial drama portrays episodes of the Illinois story. Dr. Moe checks his work with Dr. Archibald McLeod, chairman of the University's Theater Department, before an audition November 19 in the Student Union of the University of Illinois, Urbana.

TOMB VANDALIZED

Home of Elias Kent Kane, First Secretary of State Stands A Neglected Ruin

The tomb of Elias Kent Kane, first Secretary of State of Illinois, has been desecrated for a third time in ten years, it was discovered in April, 1967, according to the Randolph County Herald Tribune. Vandalism broke a hole in the top of the concrete and stone mausoleum, broke open the casket, and scattered bones about. Whether they were seeking hidden treasure is not known. There are no local legends indicating that the late Senator Kane was endowed with any unusual amount of worldly goods.

Elias Kent Kane was born in August, 1794. When Illinois became a state in 1818 he was commissioned Secretary of State and served until 1822. In 1825 he was appointed U.S. Senator to complete the unexpired term of John McLean and was elected to a six-year term in 1831. He died December 12, 1835.

The mausoleum is about 300 yards from the house in which he lived. The house still stands, in a sad state of disrepair. Its hand-hewn wooden beams, exposed where flooring has been taken up, are in good condition, as are the studs and joists joined by wooden pegs. As was typical of its period, a central hallway extends from front to back of the main floor, dividing it into two large rooms, each with a fireplace. A stairway in the hall leads to the second floor, which is now one large room, although it may originally have been divided.

The house stands on the bluffs of the Mississippi River, near Reilly's Lake. The view to the south includes the Pierre Menard estate and Chester. The property is owned by the Suhre family of Ellis Grove.

CHANGES

Jack Branscom has been named Field Representative for Northern Illinois for the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, with headquarters at Division of Regional Services, Northern Illinois University, DeKalb.



VANDALIA

(Continued from first page)

maintained a James Hall Library. A walnut linen press contains publications about Hall: newspaper and magazine articles, monographs, and books. Of Hall's own published writings are seven short stories, seven poems, and two books. A photograph, pencil sketches, and an oil portrait of Hall, and photographs of his mother and of his wife are in the collection. A special exhibit will be on display to celebrate the Illinois Sesquicentennial and the 175th birthday anniversary of James Hall on July 29, 1968. The Little Brick House, owned by Miss Josephine Burtchi, was at one time the home of Joseph C. Burtchi, editor of the *Documentary History of Vandalia, Illinois*, and has many associations with Vandalia and Illinois writers, as well as being a memorial to the pioneers of the period when Vandalia was the capital.

(Our historian is Miss Mary Burtchi, 307 North Sixth Street, Vandalia).



LITTLE BRICK HOUSE, VANDALIA

SAVED

Historic Home in Danville Made County Museum

Vermilion County's museum is a house built in 1855 by Dr. William Fithian, pioneer Illinois physician, statesman, and friend of Abraham Lincoln. As recently as 1963 this historic home was threatened with destruction to make way for a drive-in restaurant. An editorial in the *Danville Commercial News* recalled that Lincoln had spoken from the balcony of this home September 21, 1858, and demanded that something be done to save this historically significant structure. Danville in 1948 had lost the home of "Uncle Joe" Cannon, famed speaker of the House of Representatives (1903-1911), which was demolished to make way for a parking lot.

As a result of the public outcry, the City Zoning Committee refused to rezone the property from residential to commercial classification, but this was recognized as only a delaying action. It was not until August, 1964, that the Vermilion County Museum Society was organized with a definite plan to save the Fithian home. A fund-raising drive brought in pledges of \$85,000 to purchase and remodel the house. A quarterly bulletin *The Heritage of Vermilion County* stimulated interest, and the society's membership grew within a year from the six incorporators to 400.

The society took possession of the home in October, 1965. Professor Ernest Allan Connolly of the Department of Historical Architecture, University of Illinois, made a complete study of the house. Blueprints were drawn by high school and junior college drafting classes. A son of the home's second owner reported changes made after his father purchased the house in 1894 from the Fithian estate. It was decided to repair and renovate, rather than to attempt to restore the house to its original condition.

Exterior double-brick walls required only tick pointing and painting. Shake cedar shingles and copper gutters replaced a slate roof of later date. Steel beams supported the first floor to strengthen it for the added weight of crowds. Period wallpaper was hung and carpeting laid. Danville Garden Clubs landscaped the grounds and started a herb garden similar to that in which Dr. Fithian grew medicinal plants. Five authentic gas lights of the 1880's were installed.

At the dedication May 21, 1966, six flags were raised by members of the consulates of Spain, France, and Great Britain, and representatives of the United States government, and the states of Virginia and Illinois. Leslie C. Arends was dedication speaker. The 10,000th visitor registered March 1, 1967. The society was given the 1966 award of the Illinois State Historical Society for "distinguished service to American History."

The museum includes eight historical rooms, a natural history museum, an art gallery, and a gift shop. For the Sesquicentennial Year the society plans an open house Lincoln's Birthday Party, Sunday February 11, 1968; a special service in Mann's Chapel for the Sunday after Easter; Vermilion County Museum Founder's Day, Sunday May 19; reenactment of Lincoln's visit to Dr. Fithian September 21, 1858, on September 21, 1968; and the Annual Christmas Caroling December 7 and 8.

(Our historian is Dr. W. Robert Elghammer, founding president of the Vermilion County Museum Society.)



Springfield Sun

GOVERNOR OTTO KERNER inspected the Old State Capitol in Springfield, now being restored to its original condition, and unveiled a Target '68 sign announcing its completion in 1968 for the Illinois Sesquicentennial. In the picture, left to right, are William Alderfer, state historian; William T. Lodge, conservation director; Gov. Kerner, Morris Myers, chairman of the executive committee of Sangamon County's Sesquicentennial Committee;

and Oliver J. Keller, president of the Abraham Lincoln Association and a member of the county committee. Dedication is planned by the Sangamon County committee for the weekend of August 23-25, 1968. The building will be operated by the Illinois Department of Conservation, headed by Lodge; and an occupant will be the State Historical Library, headed by Alderfer.

Music

Most of the music commissioned or authorized by the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission is now ready for performance throughout the state during the Sesquicentennial Year. Some of the works are:

"Symphony" by Ulysses Kay is a work in four movements scored for full symphony orchestra. Radio station WGN joined in commissioning it for the Sesquicentennial. Premier performance is scheduled by Jean Martinson of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra. Kay, a native of Tucson, Arizona, was among the first composers to visit Soviet Russia under the Cultural Exchange Program in 1958. He was a student of Hindemith, played in the Navy Band, and has composed symphonies, chamber music, choral numbers, operas, selections for bands, and music for television and movies.

The cantata "Freedom Country," by Norman Luboff, in collaboration with Win Stracke, has as its theme the early days of statehood and of Governor Edward Coles. It is designed for college and high school choirs. Its commissioning was also underwritten by WGN. Luboff's albums cut by RCA Victor and Columbia have sold nearly 3,000,000 copies. He has been arranger-conductor for performing artists, motion picture and television productions. Stracke, a television veteran, is an authority on folk music.

The opera "Reviled Patriot" by Will Gay Bottje is a full length opera based on the times of Governor John Peter Altgeld. It was commissioned for the Sesquicentennial by the music department of Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, and will have its premier there under direction of Marjery Lawrence. It will incorporate sequences of electronic music planned by the university's Electronic Music Studio, as well as sequences of photographic projections. Bottje, associate professor of music theory and composition at the university, is a native of Michigan. He attended Juilliard School of Music and Eastman School of Music, and studied advanced composition abroad. His work will be available in March or April.

The children's folk opera "Young Lincoln" by Eusebia Simpson Hunkins was commissioned by Knox College, where it received 25 performances. It is in one act with four scenes. It is published by Interlochen Press, National Music Camp, Interlochen, Michigan.

The ballad "Illinois People," music and text by Earl Robinson, lyrics by Carl Haverlin, is a dramatic ballad covering a wide range of segments of Illinois history. It is performed by two male leads with choruses of children and adults. Commissioning of the ballad also was underwritten by WGN. Robinson is composer of "Ballad for Americans," "The Lonesome Train," and "The House I Live In."

In band music, Norman Luboff has made a marching band arrangement of the "Illinois State Song" with high school bands in mind. Harold Waters and Everett Kissinger have arranged a "Sesquicentennial Half Time Show" for football and basketball.

(For further information write Helen Ticken Geraghty, Chief of Arts Program, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, 101 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.)

Literary Awards

In celebration of 150 years of statehood the Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission has authorized its Arts Committee to establish a series of literary awards for the best previously unpublished work by Illinois writers on themes inspired by Illinois ideals. Awards of \$1500 each will be made in four categories:

Fiction award, for the best novel or collection of short stories. Judges will be Saul Bellow and Arthur Meeker.

Nonfiction award, for an outstanding work of nonfiction. Judges will be Harry Hansen and Mark Van Doren.

Poetry award, for a book of short poems or a long narrative poem. Judges will be Gwendolyn Brooks and Karl Shapiro.

Journalism award, for material including cartoons, from any journalistic media—newspapers, periodicals, radio, television. The judging will be administered by the Illinois Press Association in collaboration with the newly formed Journalism Hall of Fame honoring Elijah Parish Lovejoy, Illinois martyr to freedom of the press.

The contests in fiction, nonfiction, and poetry are limited to books published or manuscripts accepted for publication during the Sesquicentennial year. For further information address Arts Committee, Illinois Sesquicentennial Commission, 101 East Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Premiere at University

"Illinois" Variations, a symphonic work written for the Illinois Sesquicentennial by L. Thomas Frederickson of the University of Illinois School of Music faculty, had its premiere at a concert October 27 of the Champaign-Urbana Symphony. The work consists of a theme and six variations, the theme being a setting of the state song *Illinois*, by Charles H. Chamberlin and Archibald Johnson. Mr. Frederickson, a native of Kane, Pennsylvania, is professor of theory and composition at the university. He has had awards from the university and from ASCAP for previous compositions. (The music is available from Richard B. Cogdal, president, Champaign-Urbana Symphony, Box 2079, Station A, Champaign, Ill.)

HISTORY QUIZ

[Answers on last page]

1. What was the role of the Eighteenth Royal Irish regiment in the history of the Illinois country?
2. Who was James Hall?
3. What former resident of Charleston, Illinois, became governor of another state and candidate for President?
4. Who was responsible for the 1887 Illinois law against alien land ownership?
5. What Illinois woman won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1931?
6. Who was the Democratic nominee for governor in 1908?
7. When was the primary election system for nomination of candidates introduced in Illinois?
8. How many Illinoisans were drafted in World War I?
9. Why is Cahokia Mound sometimes called Monks Mound?
10. In what diocese of the Roman Catholic Church was Chicago first included during the American period?

TALES & LEGENDS

From Warsaw in Hancock county comes the poignant legend of On-wee, the Indian maiden who sacrificed her life so that her sweetheart, Wa-pa-las, might live.

The legend, known as that of the Wish-ing Spring, was printed in Gregg's *Dollar Monthly* of 1874. In 1930, Ruth Cory Aleshire of Plymouth retold the legend in a paper, "Warsaw and Fort Edwards on the Mississippi," that was subsequently printed in the *Transactions of the Illinois State Historical Society*, No. 37.

The legend is as follows:

"This Spring in the northern part of Warsaw, Hancock County, is said to possess medicinal properties, imparted to it in this manner: Wa-pa-las, a chief of the Winnebagoes, lay at the point of death. His sweetheart, On-wee, sat beside the tent fire with her head bowed upon her knees, moaning and sobbing as she wildly implored the Great Spirit to save her lover. Worn with grief, she fell asleep and the Great Spirit stood before her and said: 'Redden the waters of yonder spring with the heartblood of a human victim, and, at the rising of the sun, bathe the chief therein, and he shall live.'

"On-wee looked upon the wasted form of her betrothed and kissed his pallid cheeks and then roused the sleeping crone who was watching the sick man and made her promise to bathe his body in the spring at sunrise.

"In the morning the maiden's body was found beside the spring which was crimson with her heart's blood which had flowed from a self-inflicted wound. The chief recovered and, it is further related, married the daughter of an Ottawa chief and lived thereafter in great peace and contentment."

Myths and superstitions were not limited to the Indians. Early Illinois pioneers, to whom little in the way of medical service was available, had theirs too. Many of them were harmless; most of them were worthless; only a few, especially the use of some herbs, were efficacious.

Mrs. David J. Kweder of Waukegan has compiled an extensive list of superstitions prevalent in early Illinois.

The pioneer woman, so Mrs. Kweder writes, "relied on the good homespun variety of remedies, spells, and charms to pull her family through any kind of crisis.

Quiz Answers

1. During the English occupancy of the Illinois country two companies of the regiment were employed as a garrison at Kaskaskia for a relatively short time.
2. A Shawneetown lawyer, newspaper editor and politician who won recognition as Illinois' first man of letters. His published works included *Legends of the West*, *Tales of the Border* and *Romance of Western History*.
3. John P. St. John once owned Tyler House, now a museum in Charleston, and served in the 68th and 143rd Illinois regiments in the Civil War. Later he served two terms as governor of Kansas, and was Prohibition Party candidate for President in 1884.
4. William Scully, a British subject who acquired 211,000 acres in the Midwest and introduced absentee landlordism and rack renting. The Scully estate still has large holdings in central Illinois centering in Logan county. However, "Scully leases" are now highly valued by farmers as a consequence of the enlightened policies of present owners.
5. Jane Addams, born at Cedarville, a graduate of Rockford College and founder of Hull House.
6. Adlai E. Stevenson of Bloomington, who had served as Vice President under Grover Cleveland. He was defeated by the Republican incumbent, Charles S. Deneen.
7. 1910. Several earlier acts were declared unconstitutional by the Illinois Supreme Court.
8. 193,338.
9. The Trappist Monks established a monastery on the mound in 1809. They subsequently moved to Iowa.
10. Bardstown, Ky.



Should her repertoire fail the neighbors offered theirs. Recipes for amulets and panaceas were as readily exchanged as those for jam."

Among the child care rules followed by some on the frontier were:

"Be sure to wash her face in baptismal water so she will be beautiful."

"Don't cut his hair before he is one year old or you will cut short his life."

"Don't trim his nails before he is nine weeks old or he will become a thief and have to scratch for a living."

"Be sure to turn all the mirrors to the wall for if your daughter looks into one before she is nine months old her life will be full of trouble."

When a baby started to crawl, so Mrs. Kweder states, no one dared step over him for fear of stunting his growth; if a little girl saw a cardinal in a tree and could blow it three kisses before it flew away she could make a wish and it would come true.

A girl got freckles from being kissed by angels, a good omen in itself. If she wished, however, to rid herself of the freckles she had but to douse herself with May Day dew collected from tree stumps.

Mrs. Kweder's monograph contains many more pioneer superstitions and "cures," some of which will be reprinted in subsequent issues.

M.P.A.



Notables in Jacksonville

Jacksonville, county seat of Morgan County, is remarked for its stately homes and its wooded areas, for Lake Jacksonville and Mauvasterre Lake, its many parks and recreational facilities. Jacksonville is the site of two four-year colleges, Illinois College and MacMurray College; and three state institutions, Jacksonville State Hospital, Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School, and Illinois School for the Deaf.

Jacksonville also has many links with the past. Daniel Webster made an important speech at the corner of LaFayette and Webster avenues. Stephen A. Douglas was once state's attorney for Morgan County. Abraham Lincoln stopped in Jacksonville many times during the years when he was riding the circuit as lawyer. General Grant, then a colonel, camped with Illinois troops, on a corner of what is now the Morgan County Fairgrounds. Jonathan Baldwin Turner, advocate of the land grant college idea and noted for his development of the osage orange hedge for farm enclosures, was a professor at Illinois College. William Jennings Bryan, the Great Commoner, was graduated from Illinois College and spent several years practicing law in Jacksonville.

Hamilton County in 1855

A turkey drive from Shawneetown to Hamilton County is recorded in the *Times-Leader*. Jim Campbell, uncle of the late General James B. Campbell, was the drover. At nightfall the turkeys roosted, and Jim had to make a turkey-choice camp while waiting for daylight to resume the drive.

McLeansboro had 22 saloons in 1855. (Hamilton County has been dry for many years).

The first newspaper, the *Hamilton Sucker*, was printed in a shed behind the home of Royal Alden, school teacher. (The site is now occupied by the Gholson Funeral Home.)

Daniel Heard operated a grist mill where the Public Light Plant now stands.

Samuel S. Marshall of McLeansboro was one of nine Congressmen from Illinois.

(Veronica Voss of the Hamilton County Historical Society supplied the information in this article).

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The two columns of advertisements and notices, printed below in facsimile, appeared in the original Illinois Intelligencer. They reveal the needs and desires of settlers in Illinois and often call attention to aspects of pioneer life neglected in formal histories.



A Swindler.

A MAN by the name of Joseph Baker, came to my house not long since and gave me a bank note of \$10, on the Patterson Bank, and the same person passed a note of \$5 on the bank of New Brunswick, and a note to some other person, which notes have been shown to several persons in this place, who all pronounce them to be base counterfeits! I have thought proper to make his infamous conduct thus public to caution the people against such unprincipled wretches! He is about 3 feet 10 inches high, spare made; had on when he was at my house a pair of corded pantaloons, blue coat, and a brown cloth vest.

BAPTISTE MONTRIEUL.
Kaskaskia, Nov. 20. 12-3

LATELY imported from Europe by Joseph Smith, and now opening and for Sale, at the house I now occupy, on the bank of the River in Kaskaskia, a

LARGE, EXTENSIVE & GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

Well chosen to suit the demands of the country, and adapted to the uses of the present and approaching season, which will be sold on the most accommodating terms.

THOMAS COX.
November 20. 12-4f

Notice,

THAT there will be exposed to Public Sale, for the use of the county of Bond, on Tuesday the 26th of October, during the term of the Circuit Court in Bond county, at Mill's Station on Shoal creek, a number of Lots in the town of Perryville, the place fixed upon for the seat of justice, for the county of Bond, situated on the Hurricane Fork of the Kaskaskia river, one mile from its junction, and 2 1/4 miles from Pope's Bluff—on the following terms:

One Dollar to be paid down, and one year's credit will be given for the balance—and 8 per cent. discount for prompt payment, and two years credit will be given to a mechanic who will improve and settle within six months; any purchaser failing to make payment when due, will be charged with interest from the day of sale.

A plan of said town may be seen at the Printing-Office.

Illinois Territory, White County, Seven Mile Prairie.

TAKEN UP by John Palmer a Bay Horse, and delivered to Thomas Rutledge Justice of the Peace to post according to law; he has a blaze down his face near to his nose; two saddle spots one on each side of his back, no brands visible, fourteen hands and a half high, both hind feet white, a long tail but cut off by Merret Taylor, 7 years old. Appraised to \$40, and posted on my Record, April 9 / 817.—He came in the range in October 8 before posted.

THOMAS RUTLEDGE, J. P. W. C.

LAST NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests all those indebted to him for a longer period than three months to make immediate payment, as he will in a short time put all his accounts, notes &c. without distinction in the hands of a proper officer for collection.—He hopes that this proceeding will neither create surprise, nor give offence, as it is requisite he should have his pay; and he is determined to adopt as a general rule in all his dealings hereafter to pursue the same course with all debts in three months after they are contracted without distinction or further notice.

JOHN M'FERRON.
Kaskaskia, Oct. 23, 1816. 9-3

To the Patrons of Literature

J. Cheek,

INFORMS the friends and the guardians of erudition that he has opened a SCHOOL in the town of Kaskaskia, for the instruction of youth, in the different departments of English literature.—He will extend the sphere of instruction, so as to include the following sciences, viz. Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Composition, Elocution, &c. He flatters himself that from his attention to the morals and scientific avocations of his pupils, he will share no inconsiderable portion of the patronage of a judicious and discerning people.

10-4f Kaskaskia, Nov. 3, 1817.

NEW STORE.

John Halberstadt,

HAS just received and is now opening in the store lately occupied by Mr. McMillan, an elegant and general assortment of

MERCHANDISE,

consisting of

Dry Goods, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, &c. &c.

Which will be disposed of low for Cash.

Wanted to Hire, a Sawyer, Distiller and Cooper—to whom liberal wages will be given and constant employ. Nov. 5.—104f.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS I am now in confinement on final process, at the suit of Thomas Foster, in the jail of the county of St. Clair, I do therefore hereby notify all those who I am indebted to, that I shall attend at the court-house of said county on Friday the fourteenth day of Nov. next, to take the benefit of the "act concerning insolvent debtors," before some one of the judges of the county court of said county—as the statute in such case provides.

BAPTISTE X TOUIN.

his mark.

Belville, Oct. 18, 1817. 9-4t.

WILL BE EXPOSED TO SALE,

On the 15th Nov. next,

At my Farm, near Prairie de Rocher, About 600 bushels of rent Corn, an excellent Stud Horse, several Mules, Brood Mares, full blooded Young Horses, and all my stock of Cattle—

AMONG WHICH ARE,

Some fine Bulls, of the English breed.

A credit of 3 years will be given for the Stud Horse; 3 months for the Corn, Mules, and Cattle, and 12 months for the Horses.

NINIAN EDWARDS.

November 13.

[The above sale is postponed until the last Saturday in the month, then to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.]

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber lent to Hugh Logan, living near New Design, Illinois territory, a Ball Face Brown Horse and Saddle and Bridle, about one month since, to ride up to his Farm, since which time the said Hugh Logan has not been heard of. Any person giving information of the said Hugh Logan, so that he can be found, or deliver said Horse to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

JOHN HALBERSTADT.
November 26.